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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS

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Objectives of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE of CHEMISTS

To give chemists professional solidarity.

To put the profession back of a definite code of ethics.

To insist on adequate training and experience qualifications.

To educate the public to an understanding of what a chemist is.

To protect the public and the profession by fighting quackery.

To raise the economic status of chemists.

HOWARD S. NEIMAN, *Secretary*
The American Institute of Chemists
233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Please send me an application blank for membership in the American Institute of Chemists.

Name

Position

Address

City State

The American Institute of Chemists

What does membership offer to the chemist?

Fellow Membership Certifies That a Chemist

1. Has had an adequate basic education to enable him to practice his profession.
2. Has had sufficient professional experience to qualify him to represent his profession.
3. Is guided in all his professional relations by a definite Code of Ethics.
4. Maintains a standard of proficiency of such excellence as to insure competent and efficient service.
5. Has those qualities of character and leadership which enhance the prestige and service of the profession.
6. Coöperates with all agencies serving chemistry to make this profession a powerful factor in the advancement of intellectual and material progress in the United States.

Membership Assures a Chemist That

1. He is supporting a definite program to advance the profession of chemistry in the United States, to the end that this nation shall continue to maintain its rightful place as a leader among the nations of the world in scientific thought and accomplishment.
2. He is supporting an active movement to improve his economic and professional standing.
3. He may bring his problems of professional welfare to the INSTITUTE for consideration.
4. He may report for investigation all conditions encountered which are prejudicial to the professional welfare.
5. Through the INSTITUTE's sponsorship of Chemist Advisory Council, he may receive, without charge, economic and professional information.
6. He will receive free the issues of the official journal which contain
 - (a) the Constitution and By-Laws, Code of Ethics, and Directory of Membership;
 - (b) the complete proceedings of the annual meetings and the annual reports of the committees.

He may subscribe to all other issues of *THE CHEMIST*, which publishes national professional news, articles, and monthly accounts of professional activities.

7. He may contribute to discussions of professional problems in *THE CHEMIST*.
8. He may attend, without charge, meetings held by the various Chapters. Outstanding speakers on professional subjects, followed by discussion from the floor, are usually featured at these meetings.
9. He may consult the *INSTITUTE* for advice in relation to contracts between employers and employees.
10. He may consult the *INSTITUTE* for its recommended program of professional education.
11. He may receive professional information on many subjects of interest to him.
12. He will have an opportunity to become closely acquainted with some of the leading chemists of the country who are keenly interested in their profession.

The following committees are working for his professional advancement: Licensing, Professional Relations, Patents, Qualifications, Ethics, National Legislation Affecting Chemists, Public Relations, Unemployment, Economic Welfare, and Professional Status.

Those who are members of the Institute receive the benefits and services listed and also the moral backing and coöperation of hundreds of America's outstanding chemists in all matters pertaining to their professional status.

The American Institute of Chemists, Inc.

- Has developed into an effective organization for the advancement of the profession.
- Has established a definite standard of professional conduct through its Code of Ethics.
- Has established minimum standards of proficiency which will insure competent service.
- Has created the first journal devoted entirely to free discussion of problems which confront the profession.

Was the first to establish a standard curriculum for chemical education.

Has obtained reclassification and higher compensation for many Federal and municipal chemists.

Has influenced legislation to eliminate discrimination against chemists.

Took an active part in relief work for chemists and chemical engineers.

Has influenced Federal Civil Service improvement.

First recommended to the United States Department of Labor, in 1937, that a national survey of chemists be made.

Published the first complete report of available material about the chemical profession.

Took an active part in making recommendations to Draft Boards to conserve chemists for defense.

By influencing the adoption of discrimination in the admission of chemists to the profession, so that only qualified chemists may rightfully represent it, the INSTITUTE is striving to give to the profession the same prestige and status as that enjoyed by the traditional professions of medicine and law.

Is actively working to eliminate the untrained and unfit from the profession in order to raise the general scale of remuneration and the standing of the profession.

Is cooperating with Federal Defense Agencies to insure that the services of chemists are used to best advantage for the protection of the United States.

Is keeping close touch with state legislatures and Congress with regard to licensing laws, patent legislation, and all other matters involving the welfare of chemists.

Serves as a source of information to colleges and universities as to the type of training needed by chemists to meet new conditions.

Is taking leadership in educational thought to meet not only emergency demands but problems which will confront the educational field following the war.

Is studying contracts which are fair both to industry and to the individual chemist.

Recognizes distinguished service to the profession through the award of a gold medal each year to an outstanding benefactor of the chemical profession.

Encourages scholarship, character, and leadership among students by the award of student medals.

Actively serves the profession through the sponsorship of Chemist Advisory Council.

Serves as a clearing house of professional information and places at the disposal of members the accumulated experience of hundreds of chemists.

Chemists and chemical engineers are taking a major place in the defense of this country during the present emergency, and their efforts will win this war of production. This new recognition shown scientists during war time is a forward step on the path of public appreciation of scientific work. But the work of scientists will be of even greater value in establishing the new world which must follow war, and the public must not be allowed to forget, at the end of this emergency, that scientists offer solutions to the adjustments of living which follow. Scientists can establish a program of sane living, based on scientific knowledge, which will build a new world where free peoples shall live without want, for their basic needs will be supplied through the applications of science.

Now as never before, chemists must unite to establish a professional status strong enough to command public recognition of their ability to serve humanity. THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS offers this opportunity. Every member of this organization should appoint himself a Committee of One to obtain at least one new member.

National Defense and the Training of Chemists

By Donald H. Andrews, F.A.I.C.

A report of a talk given at a meeting of the
New York Chapter.

THIS war will be won with instruments and molecules as much as with bullets and cannon, and it is our job to assist the production tug-of-war by putting thousands more chemists on our end of the rope.

The timing of effort to meet our new problems is vital. We have three choices: 1. We may put our young chemists into the trenches; 2. We may put them into specialized jobs for quick production; 3. We may put the best of them into intensive training for assuming the broad responsibilities of a long struggle where production and research are planned long-range.

If we are keeping our young chemists out of the army, we must decide what the objective of our training shall be. Are we to train these men simply to be inspectors and workers in the explosives field? Courses in these fields are now subsidized and offered by the Government through the coöperation of various universities. If we do only this, then when the war is over we will have one hundred thousand men, who are incompletely trained, to turn out on the market. The question of the meaning of the term "professional chemist" is then going to be given a significance and intensity much greater than ever before. In that period of flux we will have the greatest opportunity ever presented to us to establish standards and lay a firm foundation for the profession of chemistry.

The third alternative, to put the best of our student chemists into intensive training, would seem to be the wisest. To speed up the training of chemical leaders for the next five years, we can do several things: We can intensify laboratory training; have longer terms and shorter vacations; give fewer cultural courses.

We have to keep in mind what qualities we must train chemists to have:

1. A chemist must have a knowledge of facts, if he is to be a chemist in the professional sense.

2. A chemist must have a discipline of the hands. He must know technique.
3. A chemist must have a discipline of the mind—a technique of chemical thinking.
4. A chemist must have an instinct for accomplishment. One man can cope with available materials and achieve his objective, while another cannot.

Since chemists must have these qualities, how are we going to instill them? The first attribute, that of an adequate knowledge of facts, can be instilled in less time than we are now accustomed to spend on it. We can compress the amount of knowledge which we expect our men to have. There is no chemical course that cannot be cut in half so far as my knowledge and experience are concerned. We tried it with organic chemistry and now teach it, three hours a week, in one-half year.

When it comes to chemical facts we can compress our knowledge of chemistry, but when it comes to teaching chemical thinking, we may be faced with a more difficult problem. We may solve this by seeking out those who have innate scientific ability. We can try to find those boys who have an instinctive facility of doing things with their hands. Some boys can learn things two or three times as fast as others. We can search among the potential chemists of high school age and the younger college groups for the men who have this innate scientific ability to make sure that they go into chemistry and make the most of their scientific gifts. At present not more than half of those who go into science are born scientists. Many of those who have a real flair for scientific work get shunted off, and others who do not have this ability go into the profession.

I would like THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS to start a national program for urging high school, university, and college teachers, of freshman and sophomore students especially, to separate the boys with real scientific inborn ability and get those into chemistry.

In 1935 in Germany, fellowships were sponsored to educate able but poor boys in chemistry. Before 1935 the professional degree in chemistry there was available only to those who had the means to get it. Why can we not do this? When you consider how poor Germany was and that in spite of this, she could support boys and train them, I should like to see an effort made to persuade authorities in America to set aside one or two million dollars to train boys in chemistry, if they had the ability. We should have further Government support for the

training over that period. In summary then, we should have:

1. A national effort to support a program for the training of scientists.
2. A program of national fellowships to provide for the education of those who have innate scientific ability.
3. A national program to improve training facilities.

If we established this program of intensive training, the subjects which must suffer in our curriculum are the humanities. There is a distinction between the B.S. and B.A. degrees at present, depending upon the number of cultural subjects taken in addition to science. I would like to have THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS begin to consider what the training for the profession of chemistry should be, not just for this particular emergency, but after the War. We have to start now to think about that.

In medicine eight years of work lead to the M.D. or professional degree. In chemistry four years of work lead to the B.S. degree, and then a comparatively small group go on for the Ph.D. degree, but the Ph.D. degree has not been established as a professional degree; and the training for the Ph.D. degree is actually to teach the candidate to be a specialist in one limited field. Over three-quarters of the men taking the Ph.D. degree are going into industry. I would like to establish a definite professional degree in chemistry, say the degree of D.Chem. to be received after two years of graduate work following the B.S. degree. This professional degree would qualify a man as a professional chemist in the same way that the M.D. qualifies the student of medicine. The doctor spends a year or two in internship, and perhaps something like this should be tried in chemistry. I think we could do much to define the professional chemist by establishing a professional degree, and I hope we can persuade some institutions to experiment with that type of degree.

Our conception of the professional chemist is that he shall be not only informed in his science but that he shall enhance the dignity of the profession and work to improve the relation of the profession with the broader aspects of society. That is all part of the structure with which we are fighting for freedom as against totalitarianism and the new order. It intensifies our desire to do all in our power until liberty and freedom are again firmly established.

Daniel Dana Jackson

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS deeply regrets to announce the death of Daniel Dana Jackson. Professor Jackson, retired professor and executive officer of the department of chemical engineering at Columbia University, died September first, at his summer home in Mattituck, Long Island. Born August 1, 1870 in Gloucester, Massachusetts, he was seventy-one.

The son of Daniel and Lucy Agnes Langford Jackson, Dr. Jackson attended the Gloucester High School and the Allen English and Classical School, West Newton, Mass. He received the B.S. degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1893, the M.S. from New York University in 1918, and the honorary Sc.D. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1924. He also studied at the Harvard Graduate Medical School in 1896-1897. About sixty publications in various journals were credited to Professor Jackson.

Dr. Jackson began his scientific career as a chemist for the Boston Water Works in 1893. In 1895 he worked for the Worcester Sewer Department. From 1895 to 1897 he was a biologist at the Massachusetts State Board of Health and a lecturer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He then held the position of chief chemist with the Brooklyn Water Department in 1897-1904, and was director of Laboratories for the New York City Department of Water, Gas and Electricity from 1904 to 1912.

His career at Columbia University began as a lecturer on sanitary engineering in 1911. From this start he quickly rose to associate professor of this subject; then to associate professor of chemical engineering, and finally to professor of chemical engineering and executive officer in 1918. This position he resumed after the first World War and held until his retirement in 1939.

During the World War, Professor Jackson was dean of the School of Military Cinemat of the Signal Corps, and Professor of the School of Explosives of the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army. In addition to these positions he acted as a member of the Advisory Committees of the N. Y. Health Department and Training Camps under the War Department.

Besides his duties at Columbia, Dr. Jackson was vice-president of the Leavitt-Jackson Engineering Company from 1912-1920, technical

manager of the Permitut Company from 1912-1917, and director of the Chemical Treatment Company.

Dr. Jackson was active in various organizations. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Chemists, the Society of American Bacteriologists, and the American Public Health Association, and a councilor of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry. He was a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Microscopic Society, the American Water Works Association, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Institute of Social Science, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Surviving Professor Jackson are his wife, the former Ella Howard Phillips of Brooklyn, whom he married in 1902, and two children.

Dr. Jackson became a member of THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS in 1931, and served as a member of its National Council from 1932 to 1935.

Hal Walters Moseley

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS records with deep regret the death of Hal Walters Moseley, on August twenty-fifth. At the time of his death, Professor Moseley was professor and head of the Department of Chemistry at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Professor Moseley was born July 14, 1888, in Russellville, Kentucky. He obtained the B.S. degree from Bethel College, Kentucky, in 1908; the M.S. degree from the same College in 1910; and the M.A. degree from Tulane University in 1914. He attended the Graduate School at the University of Kansas in 1909, and the Graduate School at the University of Chicago in 1918, 1919, and 1921.

He specialized in inorganic and physical chemistry. The *Journal of the American Chemical Society* published his article on the "Phenomenon of Passivity In Connection with Ferrous Alloys of Different Composition and Structure", in 1915, and since then he has had a number of publications in the technical journals.

Dr. Moseley started his career as professor of chemistry and physics at Oklahoma Baptist College in 1908-1911. In 1911, he became instructor of chemistry at Tulane University where he continued as assistant and later on as associate professor of chemistry, and then chairman of the

Department until he attained his final position as professor of chemistry and head of the Chemistry Department in 1929, where he remained until his death.

Professor Moseley during his lifetime belonged to the New Orleans Academy of which he was treasurer, the American Chemical Society of which he was past vice-president, and president of the Louisiana section; and also he was a contributing editor of the *Journal of Chemical Education*.

He specialized in the fields of inorganic and physical chemistry; passivity of metals, quantitative methods; the chemistry of thallium, and the iodine content of foods, to which he made notable contributions.

He became a member of THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS in 1926.

National Council Meetings

National council meetings will be held on the third Tuesday of each month, at The Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st Street, New York, N. Y.

Scheduled for Future Publication

Future issues of the CHEMIST will include, among other interesting articles, an account of President Harry L. Fisher's career, as seen by his contemporaries; "Dollars from Cranberry Waste" by Messrs. Carleton, Morris and Nealy; a summary of the Licensure situation; "The Wider Aspects of Registration" by Dr. Harry S. Rogers; and "Chemical Hay for Flying Horses" by Mr. H. W. Field.

Definition of Education

Education is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of nature (including) not merely things and their forces but men and their ways; and the fashioning of the affections and of the will into an earnest and loving desire to move in harmony with those laws."

—Thomas Henry Huxley



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September Meeting

The 182nd meeting of the National Council of THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS was held on Wednesday, September 24, 1941, at The Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st Street, New York, N. Y., at 6:30 p.m.

Dr. Harry L. Fisher presided. The following officers and councilors were present: Messrs: E. R. Allen, F. G. Breyer, S. R. Brinkley, M. L. Crossley, H. L. Fisher, C. H. Frey, M. L. Hamlin, R. J. Moore, H. S. Neiman, W. T. Read, F. D. Snell, M. Toch, and W. D. Turner. Mr. M. R. Bhagwat, Dr. W. H. Gardner, and Miss V. F. Kimball were present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were approved.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the Secretary read the Treasurer's report, showing a total of cash and bonds on hand of \$5921.14, with Chapter refunds payable of \$138.70, and upon motion made and seconded, the report was accepted.

The Secretary read an invitation from The American University to send a delegate to represent THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS at the installation of Dr. Paul F. Douglass as president of that University on October tenth; and upon motion made and seconded, Dr. Henry G. Knight was appointed delegate, with the President of the Washington Chapter appointed as alternate.

The Secretary reported that the INSTITUTE membership now numbers 1,678.

The following applications for membership were approved by the Council:

FELLOWS:

Bishop, Vernon

(1941), *Market Research Department*, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Penna.

Burns, Marsdon Stanford

(1941), *Owner and Director*, Burns Food Laboratories, 406 South Main, Los Angeles, Calif.

Burr, Eugene Dewitt

(1941), *Assistant Professor of Chemistry*, South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota.

Clark, Willis Henry

(1941), *Director*, Department of Chemistry and Graduate Division, Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas.

Damon, Glenn H.

(1941), *Associate Professor of Chemistry*, Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.

Kern, Edward Eugene

(1941), *Chief Chemist*, A. A. Lund and Associates, 20 East 12th Street, New York, N. Y.

Lamenzo, Ralph William

(1941), *Production Manager*, A. C. Horn Company, Long Island City, New York.

Mears, Brainerd

(1941), *Professor of Chemistry*, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Mills, James Edward

(1941), *Chief Chemist*, Sonoco Products Company, Hartsville, S. C.

Milner, Reid T.

(1941), *Principal Chemist*, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Illinois.

Rankin, Donald Anderson

(1941), *Chemist*, The Barrett Company, 40 Rector Street, New York, New York.

Russell, David Allison

(1941), *Chief Chemist*, The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

Schaible, Philip John

(1941), *Research Associate in Chemistry*, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Mich.

Spencer, Frank R.

(1941), *Chemist*, American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, Conn.

Van Evera, B. D.

(1941), *Professor, Executive Officer*, Chemistry Department, The George Washington University, Washington, District of Columbia.

Walde, Arthur William

(1941), *Research Chemist*, Dr. Salisbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Ia.
Reinstated to Fellow Membership:

Salkin, Bernard

(1941), *Owner and Director*, The Aphrodite Laboratories, 1670 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASSOCIATES:

Albright, Paul F.

(A.1941), *Chief Chemist*, Coopers Creek Chemical Corporation, West Conshohocken, Penna.

Beichert, Walter J.

(A.1941), *Chemist*, Lindsay Laboratories, 302 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, New York.

Eckstein, Vincent F.

(A.1941), *Instructor in Organic Analysis*, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Robinson, Harold William

(A.1941), *Chemist-Microscopist*, Baker and Company, Newark, N. J.

Rose, Jerome W.

(A.1941), *Production and Technical Director*, Fyn Paint and Lacquer Works, 979 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Ward, Caroline Elizabeth

(A.1941), *Research Chemist*, The Barrett Company, 40 Rector Street, New York, New York.

JUNIOR:

Tames, Walter

(J.1941), *Research Chemist*, Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation, Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y.

Raised from Junior to Associate:

Bare, Bruce M., Jr.

(A.1941), *Chemist*, Sharples Solvents Corporation, Philadelphia, Penna.

Raised from Associate to Fellow:

Burns, Frank Brent

(1941), *Supervisor*, Asphalt Roofing Research Laboratory, U. S. Gypsum Company, Chicago, Ill.

Snell, Chester A.

(1941), *Instructor in Chemistry*, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

After discussion of the professional standing of chemists, and the presentation of a Resolution by the New York Chapter, upon motion made and seconded, the Resolution was tabled until the next meeting, and the President was requested to appoint a Committee to consider professional status, to report at the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Breyer reported that the Chemist Advisory Council had a successful summer.

Dr. Fisher reported that as delegate to the Fordham Centennial he had attended meetings, and found them most instructive and pleasant.

A special meeting of the National Council was called for Tuesday, October 7, 1941, at six-thirty p.m. at The Chemists' Club.

There being no further business, adjournment was taken.

Special Meeting

A special meeting of the National Council of THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS was held on Tuesday, October 7, 1941, at The Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st Street, New York, N. Y., at 6:30 p.m.

Dr. Harry L. Fisher presided. The following officers and councilors were present: Messrs: E. R. Allen, D. H. Andrews, S. R. Brinkley, F. G. Breyer, H. L. Fisher, M. L. Hamlin, J. M. McIlvain (representing Pennsylvania Chapter), W. J. Murphy, W. T. Read, Mr. M. R. Bhagwat, Dr. W. H. Gardner, Dr. C. A. Marlies, Dr. Donald Price, and Miss V. F. Kimball were present.

In the absence of the Secretary, Miss Kimball was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Dr. Fisher announced that the purpose of the special meeting was to consider the professional status of chemists.

The position of the INSTITUTE in the matter of licensing, which would automatically and legally establish the professional status of chemists, was emphasized.

The importance of bringing the INSTITUTE's work for professional status to the attention of non-member chemists was stressed. The Publicity Committee offered suggestions for publicity designed to do this.

Upon motion made and seconded, the following Committee on Professional Status was appointed: Dr. W. H. Gardner, chairman; Dr. E. R. Allen, Mr. F. G. Breyer, Dr. C. N. Frey, and Dr. Donald Price. The Committee was requested to report at the next meeting of the Council.

The date of the next Council meeting was set for Tuesday, October 21, 1941.

The rendering of service to the individual chemist in situations where he may require assistance to maintain his professional status was recommended.

Upon motion made and seconded, the Committee on Professional Status was empowered to meet with similar committees of other interested societies.

The necessity of prompt action and formulation of policy by the INSTITUTE was emphasized.

There being no further business, adjournment was taken.

October Meeting

The 183rd meeting of the National Council of THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS was held on Tuesday, October 21, 1941, at The Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st Street, New York, N. Y., at 6:30 p.m.

Dr. Harry L. Fisher presided. The following officers and councilors were present: Messrs: E. R. Allen, F. G. Breyer, S. R. Brinkley, H. L. Fisher, C. N. Frey, M. L. Hamlin, J. M. McIlvain (representing Pennsylvania Chapter), W. J. Murphy, H. S. Neiman, W. T. Read, F. D. Snell, and W. D. Turner. Mr. M. R. Bhagwat, Dr. W. H. Gardner, Dr. Donald Price, and Miss V. F. Kimball were present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were approved.

Dr. Gardner reported as Chairman of the Committee on Professional Status. Discussion followed, emphasizing the necessity of defining a chemist, and means of protecting the use of the word "chemist".

Upon motion made and seconded, the Committee on Professional Status was requested to arrange a joint meeting with similar committees of other societies.

The resolution of the New York Chapter, which was held over from the

preceding meeting of the Council, was referred to the Committee on Professional Status. Dr. Gardner stated that the report of this Committee and its activities would be given to the membership of the INSTITUTE as soon as possible.

The next meeting of the National Council was scheduled for November 18th, with following meetings to be held on the third Tuesday of each month.

Upon motion made and seconded, John E. Seubert, J.A.I.C., was reinstated to membership.

The Secretary reported that the INSTITUTE now has 1713 members.

There being no further business, adjournment was taken.

Applications for Membership

Final action will be taken by the National Council, at its next meeting, on the following applications:

For Fellows:

Atkin, Lawrence

Research Chemist, Fleischmann Laboratories, 810 Grand Concourse, New York, N. Y.

Davis, Thomas W.

Instructor, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, New York University, University Heights, New York, N. Y.

Johns, Iral Brown, Jr.

Associate Professor of Chemistry, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

La France, Donal Stoughton

Research Chemist, Shell Development Laboratories, 53rd & Horton Streets, Emeryville, Calif.

Sartori, William J.

Research Assistant, U. S. Shellac Importers Association, 94 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Walsh, Edward Richard

Chief Chemist, Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., Columbia Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Webster, Granville Eugene

Chemist, Picatinny Arsenal (U. S. Army), Dover, N. J.

For Junior:

O'Connell, John, III

Sales Correspondent, American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

For Student:

Kroll, A. Edgar

Student, Temple University, Philadelphia, Penna.

To be raised from Junior to Associate:

Arrowsmith, Clarence J.

Research Chemist, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Kelley, Maurice J.

Graduate Student, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penna.

To be raised from Associate to Fellow:

Haber, Norman

Chemist, Thomas C. Dunham, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.

Scharf, Reinhard W.

Junior Chemist, War Department, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

CHAPTERS

New York

Chairman, Donald Price

Vice-chairman, Elmore H. Northey

Secretary-treasurer, Milton Burton

New York University

New York, N. Y.

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Chairman, Edward L. Haenisch

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Secretary-treasurer, Clinton W. MacMullen

Rohm and Haas Company

Philadelphia, Penna.

Council Representative, Gilbert E. Seil

News Reporter to THE CHEMIST, Kenneth A. Shull

The first meeting of the current year was held at Houston Hall on Tuesday evening, October twenty-eighth.

It was decided to expand last year's policy of having brief after dinner talks, and to show moving pictures at alternate meetings. The first of these films was entitled, "The Land of the Aztecs", and was shown through the courtesy of Pan American Airways System.

It was announced that Mr. J. M. McIlvain of the Atlantic Refining Company had been appointed Pennsylvania representative on a committee to study and define the professional status of chemists. Mr. McIlvain reported on the committee's progress to date.

The following committees were appointed to serve during 1941-42: Executive Committee: Dr. Edward L. Haenisch, Mr. J. M. McIlvain, Dr. Clinton MacMullen, Dr. Gilbert E. Seil, Mr. Kenneth E. Shull, Dr. Addison C. Angus, Mr. H. A. Heiligman, and Dr. Maurice L. Moore; Program Committee: Mr. J. M. McIlvain, Mr. W. B. Brown, Mr. George Perley, and Mr. L. F. Tice; Membership Committee: Dr. Maurice L. Moore, Mr. Joel S. Harris, Mr. J. J. Kennedy, Mr. Meyer Samson, and Mr. J. K. Sumner; and Dinner Committee: Dr. Glenn Ullyot, Mr. J. H. Dittmar, Dr. L. Hansen, and Mr. Charles W. Rivise.

The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. J. A. Garvin, Sales Manager

of Merck and Company, who discussed "The Chemical Situation Today".

World War No. 2 has played havoc with the chemical industry. What was once a land of plenty has become a land of stint, and save, and allocate. This has resulted, at least partially, because of the fact that prior to this emergency, chemical manufacturing plants were geared for production of commodities for civilian, not military, use. Thus many have had to completely reorganize their factories and their procedures. The other factor is the difficulty of obtaining certain raw materials from foreign countries. Matters have been helped somewhat by export and tariff regulations of many defense-needed materials.

Today only a few raw materials and finished products can be obtained without a priority. This simply means that when a particular article is needed, a form listing its uses, etc., must be filled out and submitted to the Office of Production Management in Washington. This organization tells who may have what and when. The needs of the Army, Navy, and Defense Industries must be satisfied first, then those companies which have to do with the national health and safety.

Mr. Garvin discussed a long list of chemicals which have become scarce as a result of the defense situation. Some of these follow:

(1) Chlorine—used for the treatment of water and sewage in the camps

of our armed forces, and for the manufacture of military gases and smokeless powder. A newly discovered process utilizing salt and sulfur will no doubt help decrease the scarcity of this important chemical.

2. Methanol—used as an anti-freeze for army trucks and tanks, in the manufacture of super explosives and in the production of formaldehyde.

3. Nitric acid—used in the manufacture of explosives.

4. Toluene—used in the manufacture of T.N.T. Several new plants have been constructed for the production of toluene from petroleum. This should greatly relieve the scarcity of this substance.

A very interesting discussion followed Mr. Garvin's excellent presentation.

November Meeting

A meeting was held at Houston Hall on Tuesday evening, November 25th.

At the close of an informal dinner Mr. Linwood Tice, F.A.I.C., professor of pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, and editor of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, presented a short talk on "Human Blood Plasma".

Mr. Tice explained that, whereas

ordinary blood is stable for only about nine months even if preserved under the very best conditions of refrigeration, human blood plasma, prepared by desiccation from the frozen state, may be kept stable for at least five years. The chief advantages of this material are (1) the individual does not have to be typed. Plasma may cause a reaction in some people due to agglutinins. This may be overcome, however, by preparing the material from a composite sample of blood taken from at least thirty-five different people, and (2) it can be administered in about five minutes right at the site of the accident.

Human blood plasma finds use, in war and in peace, in the treatment of shock, haemorrhage, burns, and, in fact, almost every type of bleeding.

Mr. Tice showed several samples of desiccated blood and demonstrated their use.

The principal speaker was Mr. H. W. Field, assistant manager, Research and Development Department, Atlantic Refining Company, who discussed "Chemical Hay for Flying Horses". Mr. Field traced the development of automotive fuels from the "high test" straight run fuels of the early twenties to the present day super-octane fuels for aviation.

Mr. Field's complete talk will appear in a future issue of THE CHEMIST.



Kenneth E. Shull, A.A.I.C., chemist with the Philadelphia Suburban Water Company, delivered the fifth lecture of a series, "Chemistry in Modern Life", on November tenth, before the Junto, Philadelphia's new adult school. His topic was "Strange Forms of Light". He presented the same talk before the Upper Darby Adult School on November thirteenth.

A Vocational Information Conference was held at New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, New Jersey, on October 23rd, 24th, and 25th. Thursday, the first day of the Conference, was devoted to careers in science for women. M. R. Bhagwat, F.A.I.C., spoke on "A Survey of Opportunities in Chemistry for College Women".

Washington

President, Ralph B. Deemer

Vice-president, L. F. Rader, Jr.

Treasurer, L. R. Heiss

Secretary, Ernest J. Umberger

207 Albany Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland

News Reporter to THE CHEMIST, T. H. Tremearne

Council Representative, Albin H. Warth

The annual election of officers was held at Wardman Park Hotel on October 26, 1941.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the 1941-1942 season: President, Ralph B. Deemer; Vice-president, Lewis F. Rader; Secretary, Ernest Umberger; Treasurer, L. R. Heiss.

The president and chapter members who attended the meeting discussed a rejuvenation program for the coming year. Committees will be announced at a later date.

November Meeting

On Wednesday, November fifth, the Chapter held a very successful dinner at the Club Studio at the Fairfax Hotel. Mr. Rader introduced President Deemer

to the members and guests. President Deemer responded with a short word of welcome. Mr. Mehring gave a brief talk on the aims and work accomplished by THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS. Following the dinner, Colonel I. Bulatkin introduced Miss Katharine Freeman and Miss Mary Shoemaker, of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. The trio presented musical numbers which were greatly appreciated by the guests and members.

It appears that the Chapter turns out for dinner in larger numbers than for meetings. It is hoped that future attendance will increase so that the Chapter can enjoy a fruitful year, which can only be accomplished by the individual members' coöperation.



BOOKS

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By Francis Earl Ray, University of Cincinnati. *J. B. Lippincott Company*. 1941. x + 706 pp. 15 x 21.6 cm. \$4.00.

"The rapid developments in theoretical and synthetic organic chemistry, and the concomitant applications to industry and medicine," according to the author, "call for a revaluation of the materials and methods of presentation in

the introductory course in organic chemistry. A much more systematic and complete treatment than has been considered ample in the past is necessary if the student of chemistry, chemical engineering, medicine, or pharmacy is to attain a working knowledge of modern organic chemistry for use in his profession."

Ten pages are devoted to the intro-

duction, 354 pages to the aliphatic compounds, 318 pages to the aromatic compounds, and 24 pages to the index. The chapter headings are: Introduction, paraffin or alkane series, olefins (alkenes) and acetylenes (alkynes), alcohols and glycols, aldehydes and ketones, acids, acyl halides and anhydrides and amides, esters and ethers, polyfunctional esters and acids, stereoisomerism, sulfur compounds, amines, amino acids and proteins, carbohydrates, benzene, aromatic halogen compounds, sulfonic acids, aromatic nitro compounds, aromatic amines, diazonium compounds, phenols, aromatic alcohols and aldehydes and ketones, aromatic acids and their derivatives, phenolic and hydroxy acids, polynuclear hydrocarbons, quinones, dyes and indicators, heterocyclic compounds, alkaloids and related drugs, organometallic compounds, and terpenes.

Physical and allied data are presented in fifty-nine tables. Graphic formulas are employed wherever clarity seems to demand their use, and twenty-four photographic reproductions of atomic models are used advantageously in the clarification of structural concepts.

Used as a beginning text, adequate consideration is given to dyes and indicators (26 pages), heterocyclic compounds (21 pages), alkaloids and related drugs (19 pages), organometallic compounds (11 pages), and terpenes (9 pages).

The reviewer was pleased to find that the photographic reproductions of the tartaric acids on page 260 are correctly named, but regretted to note that the designations for the graphic formulas of the *dextro* and *levo* acids on page 261 are interchanged, if we are to abide by the original formulation by Emil Fischer. It is hoped that this will be corrected in the subsequent

printing. On pages 254 to 256, moreover, the author infers that optical activity is dependent on the presence of an asymmetric carbon atom whereas it is now well established that the one prerequisite for optical activity is asymmetry of the molecule. This later concept is developed in a subsequent chapter.

Such groupings as olefins and acetylenes, alcohols and glycols, aldehydes and ketones, amino acids and proteins, aromatic halogen compounds, and aromatic nitro compounds, are desirable.

This text "is an attempt to lead the student from the most elementary beginnings of the subject to the point where he can read with profit much of the current literature. It endeavors, in one more or less compact volume, to eliminate (or at least narrow) the gap between textbook and present-day practice."

"Modern theories, such as resonance, the semipolar bond, and thermochemistry, while not used indiscriminately, have been employed when they are needed for the understanding of the subject." A still greater departure, perhaps, from the conventional in the direction of the use of modern theories in the prediction of organic reactions would be desirable.

Organic Chemistry is well written, approaches the subject from a modern viewpoint, and is deserving of the consideration of the teaching personnel of organic chemistry.

—ED. F. DEGERING, F.A.I.C.



THE PROMISE OF SCIENTIFIC HUMANISM. Toward a Unification of Scientific, Religious, Social and Economic Thought. By Oliver L. Reiser. *Oskar Piest*, New York, N. Y. 1940. 6" x 9½". 364 pp. \$4.00. It is obvious that man's relation to

the modern world seems to be growing continuously more maladjusted, a condition particularly emphasized by the present war. Many remedies, political, religious, and economic, have been proposed to solve the problems facing humanity, but a universal acceptance of any of these remedies seems to be impossible of attainment. As one political, economic, or religious system acts to oppose another, so is increased the imminence of cultural destruction. The author, associate professor of philosophy in the University of Pittsburgh, believes that the cause of disagreement and the inability to arrive at a solution for humanitarian living lies in the faulty mode of thinking which is imposed upon the Western world by our present basic philosophy. He proposes a new system of philosophy which will combine the new knowledge of science and nature to interpret the world according to scientific principles.

This new mode of thought promises to eradicate from our cultural pattern its accretion of inconsistencies and the false reasoning which results from a method of thinking which has not kept pace with scientific knowledge. The human intellect is as subject to the laws of evolution as the human physical structure, and the three phases of mental evolution may be classified as:

1. Pre-Aristotelian period, as represented by the pre-logical thinking of primitive man.
2. Aristotelian period of thinking, or that stage of thought represented by our present philosophy.
3. Non-Aristotelian mode of understanding, or the new era of philosophy which we are approaching.

The primitive mind was "pre-logical" in that it did not recognize or understand the categories of logic or reason

as we know them. Instead, primitive man participated animistically in everything he considered, without keen differentiation between "self" and "not-self." Aristotelian logic requires a sharp distinction between "this" and "that", between "self" and "non-self", based on "the fallacy of the absolute individuality of substance." The new philosophy will attain to an understanding of the inter-relatedness and unity of all nature, which comes from the coördination and synthesis of scientific knowledge. Thus, to a certain extent, the new thinking will have a superficial resemblance to the pre-logical thinking of primitive man, though instead of a projected participation of self into all things, it will be based upon the factual knowledge of inter-relating principles.

The inconsistencies in our present behavior are often due to a division between irrational emotionalism (or feeling) and intellectualism (the purely objective approach). Thus we often separate such matters as religion, politics, love, etc., from reason; and motivated by emotion, we may act irrationally. The new philosophy will bring an insight into the unity of nature, and thus "make possible a reunion of reason and emotion."

The book is divided into three parts: 1. Logic and Nature. 2. The World of Emergent Evolution. 3. Humanism and the Social Organism. It discusses among other subjects, the Influence of Aristotle on Human Thought; Types of Non-Aristotelian Logic; the Dualisms of Traditional Thought; Life as a Form of Chemical Behavior; Philosophy and Civilization; Scientific Humanism and the Crisis in Civilization. It is a fascinating book for those of philosophic trend of mind, and it offers much material for serious thought.

FLUORESCENT LIGHT AND ITS APPLICATIONS. By H. C. Dake and Jack De Ment. *Chemical Publishing Company, Inc.* 1941. 6" x 9". 256 pp. \$3.00.

This book by the editor and associate editor of *The Mineralogist Magazine* is designed to give a picture of the development and contributions which have been made to the study of luminescence during the past century. This absorbing study is divided into eleven chapters: Historical Aspects of Luminescence; Radiation — Color — Perception; Types of Luminescence; Theory of Luminescence; Methods of Examination and Technic; Sources of Ultraviolet Radiations; The Fluorescent Minerals; The Radioactive Minerals; Luminescence of Gems; Some Notable Fluorescent Collections; and the Uses of Ultraviolet Light. An exceptionally fine bibliography has been added, together with author and subject indexes.

The authors emphasize one point: They wish readers to ask as they read the experiments and information "How can I combine this fact with the knowledge I now have to find a practical use"? Since this book includes both the theoretical and the fundamental facts about fluorescence, together with some of its practical applications, it will be welcomed by those who wish to know more about this subject.



Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., announces that the publication date of the new revised edition of *The Condensed Chemical Dictionary* will be January 15, 1942. The price of this dictionary is \$12.00, but the pre-publication price on a cash-with-order basis is \$10.00.

The U. S. BUREAU OF MINES MINERALS YEARBOOK for 1941, containing data on production, stocks, distribution, trade and consumption of metals, non-metals, fuels, and mineral products, is now available. It contains 1459 pages divided into seventy-two chapters, and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for \$2.00.

Weston-Levine Vitamin Chart

The revision for 1941-1942 of the Weston-Levine Vitamin Chart is now available. The previous issue has been completely re-written with substantial deletions and additions and it now contains the evaluated results of recent research. Copies may be obtained from the author, Dr. Roe E. Remington, F.A.I.C., 280 Calhoun Street, Charleston, South Carolina, at the following rates: Single copies ten cents; twenty copies \$1.50; fifty copies \$3.00; one-hundred copies \$5.00; five hundred copies \$15.00.



"Things of Science", actual samples of materials and things of scientific interest, dispatched monthly by Science Service, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C., at a subscription rate of \$4.00, have been received with enthusiasm by the subscribing members. Among the things which have been distributed are a fingerprint unit; synthetic fabrics; actual pieces of a meteorite; and candy made from whey. Science students in schools find the samples particularly interesting, and the presentation of a subscription to "Things" to a student is always welcome.

PYROTECHNY. By George W. Weingart. Chemical Publishing Company. 1939. 5½" x 8½". 180 pp. \$5.00.

Just the name "fireworks" gives every boy a thrill. The fact that boys never grow up is responsible for the part played by pyrotechnics in all sorts of celebrations. This dictionary and manual of pyrotechny is written from forty years of experience and contains recipes and methods for making large and small quantities of almost every known article of fireworks. It contains over two hundred illustrations.

The book is recommended to those who are authorized to prepare fireworks, to chemists who are interested in the subject, and for legal or other reference. The book assumes that those who read it are thoroughly familiar with the dangers incident to compounding high explosives, and it gives recipes, without much precautionary warning, which might with even slight mishandling cause fatal explosions. However, the informed readers to which this book is directed, will find it an exceptional source of instruction and information.

—H. H. NEWCOMB



The Stewart Research Laboratory, 1340 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., has issued a new scientific publication, entitled *What You Should Know about Shellac*. It is the first of a series of S.R.L. research project reports. It is mimeographed and nicely bound, containing twelve pages, and may be obtained for \$1.00.



Florence E. Wall, F.A.I.C., served as leader of the conference entitled "The Cosmetics Field" at the Vocational Information Conferences for Women Students held at Ohio State University, November fourth, fifth, and sixth.

In reply to several inquiries regarding the Comprehensive English-Spanish Technical Dictionary published by Lewis L. Sell, 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y., which is issued in loose-leaf form by sections, Section 5 of this dictionary, which will comprise thirty sections, is now off-press. The Comprehensive English-Spanish Technical Dictionary was reviewed in the February, 1941, issue of THE CHEMIST.



The Office of Production Management is developing an organization of staff experts in various fields of production activities. Desiring to obtain the highest technically trained help available, it has requested the names of members of THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS who are interested in securing positions with O.P.M. Salaries range from \$3200 to \$6500 per year. The following qualifications are desired:

1. Industrial training and experience.
2. Men under fifty who have had experience as junior or assistant administrators or executives in the industrial field.
3. Progressive and positive personality, in order to negotiate transactions with executives in industrial firms.
4. Experience in analyzing administrative policies and making technical decisions in the industrial field.
5. Complete knowledge of government methods and priority systems will be a valuable asset.

Members of the INSTITUTE who are interested are requested to write to O. P. M., Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, etc.
REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF
CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,
and MARCH 3, 1933

Of THE CHEMIST, published monthly except
June, July, and August at New York, N. Y.,
for October 1, 1941.

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the
State and county aforesaid, personally appeared
Vera F. Kimball, editor, who, having been
duly sworn according to law, deposes and says
that she is the Editor of THE CHEMIST and
that the following is, to the best of her knowl-
edge and belief, a true statement of the own-
ership, management (and if a daily paper, the
circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication
for the date shown in the above caption, re-
quired by the Act of August 24, 1912, as
amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, em-
bodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regu-
lations, printed on the reverse of this form,
to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the
publisher, editor, managing editor, and busi-
ness managers are:

Name of	Post Office Address
Publisher: THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS,	233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Editor: Vera F. Kimball,	233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor:	None
Business Manager:	None

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a cor-
poration, its name and address must be stated
and also immediately thereunder the names
and addresses of stockholders owning or hold-
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stock. If not owned by a corporation, the
names and addresses of the individual owners
must be given. If owned by a firm, company,
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member, must be given).

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233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Walter J. Murphy, Treasurer, 522 Fifth
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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees,
and other security holders owning or holding
1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds,
mortgages, or other securities are: (If there
are none, so state.) NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above,
giving the names of the owners, stockholders,
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the list of stockholders and security holders as
they appear upon the books of the company
but also, in cases where the stockholder or
security holder appears upon the books of the
company as trustee or in any other fiduciary
relation, the name of the person or corporation
for whom such trustee is acting, is given;
also that the said two paragraphs contain state-
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belief as to the circumstances and conditions
under which stockholders and security holders
who do not appear upon the books of the com-
pany as trustees, hold stock and securities
in a capacity other than that of a bona fide
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in the said stock, bonds, or other securities
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5. That the average number of copies of
each issue of this publication sold or distribu-
ted, through the mails or otherwise, to paid
subscribers during the twelve months preced-
ing the date shown above is—, (This infor-
mation is required from daily publications
only.)

Vera F. Kimball
(Signature of Editor)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
tenth day of October, 1941.

Marie A. Kurtzke, Notary Public
(My commission expires March 30, 1942.)



Robert J. Moore, F.A.I.C., spoke on
Wednesday, November twelfth, at the
annual fall smoker of the Massachu-
setts Institute of Technology Club of
Northern New Jersey, Newark, N. J.
Dr. Moore's subject was, "The Intro-
duction and Application of Plastics in
Defense and General Use".

Joseph L. McEwen, production man-
ager of the Southern Dyestuff Corpora-
tion, Charlotte, North Carolina, died
October nineteenth, following an opera-
tion for appendicitis. Prior to his
service with the Southern Dyestuff Cor-
poration, Mr. McEwen had been in the
employ of the National Aniline and
Chemical Company in Charlotte.

CHEMISTS

The Department of Chemistry of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn announces a series of seminar meetings on "Elasticity and Plasticity" under the joint leadership of Professor Hermann Mark, Professor William H. Gardner, F.A.I.C., and Dr. Robert Simha. It was planned to hold these seminars on alternate Saturdays from 11:00 to 1:00 p.m., with the first meeting on October eighteenth. All interested chemists were invited to attend and participate in the discussions.

The seminar discussed from a fundamental point of view the mechanical properties of deformable materials. Ideal elastic solids, Newtonian liquids, and complex plasto-elastic systems were discussed, with particular emphasis upon their molecular structures. Such a systematic study of plastic and elastic behavior is of particular interest today, with the rapid development of many new synthetic materials, each designed to fit specific mechanical needs.



The Remington Honor Medal for 1941, the highest honorary award in American pharmacy, was presented to Dr. George D. Beal, at a dinner tendered by the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y., on December fourth. Dr. Beal has rendered distinguished service in the compilation of the *United States Pharmacopocia*. His stimulation of scientific investigation, encouragement of research studies, plus his unusual ability of making practical application of scientific facts has attained for him his eminence in the industrial and pharmaceutical fields.

Winslow Samuel Anderson, F.A.I.C., dean of Rollins College, Orlando, Florida, was appointed dean of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington. He will take up this new administrative post in June. Whitman College had only three presidents in its first seventy-five years, but with the appointment of Dr. Anderson will now have its fourth president in the past ten years. Dr. Walter A. Bratton, present dean of Whitman, will retire at the end of the current school year.



President Harry L. Fisher was elected to Honorary Membership in the Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa, Inc., Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa, at its meeting held on August 8, 1941.



Princeton University offers three tuition-free evening courses in advanced chemistry as part of the program of the U. S. Office of Education to train men for National Defense Industries. The tentative courses are: Advanced Analytical Chemistry, beginning January 20, 1942; Advanced Physical Chemistry, beginning January twelfth, and Advanced Organic Chemistry, beginning January thirteenth. Admission requirements are that applicants should have had complete introductory organic and physical chemistry in college. Application blanks may be obtained by writing to Princeton University School of Engineering, Princeton, New Jersey.

Presentation of Chemical Industry Medal to Dr. Elmer K. Bolton

The Chemical Industry Medal for 1941 was presented November seventh to Dr. Elmer K. Bolton, chemical director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, at a joint meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, and the New York Section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, held at The Chemists' Club, New York City. Dr. Lincoln T. Work, F.A.I.C.,

presided. Dr. C. M. A. Stine, vice president of the du Pont Company, spoke on the personal side of the medallist's life and Professor Roger Adams of the University of Illinois spoke on his technical achievements. The medal, which may be awarded annually for valuable application of chemical research to industry, was presented by Dr. Wallace P. Cohoe, F.A.I.C., following which Dr. Bolton gave an address on "The Development of Nylon".

Martin H. Ittner to Receive Perkin Medal

Martin H. Ittner, F.A.I.C., has been elected to receive the Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry for 1942. The medal is awarded annually for outstanding work in applied chemistry, and the medallist is selected by a committee representing the five chemical societies in the United States. For almost forty-five years Dr. Ittner has been in charge of research at Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company or predecessor companies. Among Dr. Ittner's

many contributions is his development of a successful commercial process for the hydrogenation of fatty oils, a process on which he has been granted a number of patents. He has also made valuable contributions in the field of distillation and he holds several recent patents pertaining to new processes for glycerine production. The medal will be presented on January 9, 1942, at a meeting at The Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st Street, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Henry Elisha Allen Installed as President of Keuka College

Henry Elisha Allen was installed as President of Keuka College on November seventh. Inaugural addresses were delivered by President William Mather Lewis of Lafayette College, where Dr. Allen was professor in the Department of Religious Education from 1930 to 1941; by President Remsen D. Bird of Occidental College, Los Angeles, where Dr. Allen held an exchange professorship in 1938-1940; and by President Allen whose subject was: "The Three R's of Higher Education". In the academic procession were delegates from

over one hundred and thirty universities, colleges and learned societies, among them various scientific organizations. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences was represented by President Edmund Ezra Day of Cornell University; the American Academy for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Margaret Wylie; the American Chemical Society by Professor Victor J. Chambers of the University of Rochester; and THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS by Dr. F. Marion Lougee, professor of chemistry at Keuka College.

The first meeting of the New York Section of The American Institute of Chemical Engineers was held on Wednesday, November nineteenth, with dinner at six thirty p.m., followed by a meeting at eight o'clock at The Chemists' Club, New York, N. Y. The New York Section honored Mr. S. D. Kirkpatrick, editor of *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering*, who was nominated for the presidency of The American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He spoke on "Mobilization of Man Power and Materials in the National Defense". The sound motion picture, "The Fourth Kingdom", produced by the Bakelite Corporation was shown after Mr. Kirkpatrick's address.

Information Requested

Information is requested which will be applicable to the following questions:

1. What jobs are open to college graduates who have majored in biochemistry? In physiological chemistry?
2. Are graduate work or other requirements and qualifications necessary?
3. What information is there on the percentage of graduates trained in these specific fields who find employment in their specialty?
4. What are the average starting salaries for the work and what increases can a young man reasonably expect?
5. In what section of the country do the greatest opportunities in these fields exist?
6. What comment can be made regarding these specialties as "fields of opportunity"?

Perhaps some of our readers who are professors in biochemistry, or who are employed in the field, may be able to contribute information which will help to answer the above questions.

New York Meetings

- January 9, 1942—Society of Chemical Industry in charge, joint meeting with American Chemical Society. Perkin Medal Presentation.
- February 6th—American Chemical Society, New York Section.
- February 20th—Society of Chemical Industry.
- March 6th—American Chemical Society, New York Section, in charge, joint meeting with Society of Chemical Industry. William H. Nichols Medal Presentation.
- March 27th—Society of Chemical Industry.
- April 10th—American Chemical Society, New York Section.
- May 8th—American Chemical Society, New York Section. Annual Meeting.
- June 6th—American Chemical Society, New York Section. Annual Outing.



The School of Technology of the College of the City of New York will offer the following National Defense course: Powder Metallurgy. This course is organized to give instruction in the properties and methods of utilization of powdered metals. Powder metallurgy is an industry in embryo, whose main significance is that many metal parts, ordinarily made by machining and other methods, can be made from metal molding powders. Prerequisites for admission are an engineering degree, including work in physical metallurgy or equivalent practical experience. Classes will begin in late December, 1941, and will meet twice a week, evenings, for four hours each session, and will continue for eight weeks. No tuition or other fees are required of students. Application should be made to W. J. Baëza, F.A.I.C., 50 East 41st Street, New York, N. Y.

McDonnell to Head O.P.M. Health Supplies—Research Group

John N. McDonnell, assistant professor in pharmacy at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, and editor of the *American Professional Pharmacist*, has been chosen to head the health supplies and drug division of the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Office of Production Management in Washington, it was recently announced. The

work of the group headed by Dr. McDonnell will serve to provide complete factual knowledge of the entire drug industry to the other divisions of O.P.M., to insure complete medicinal supplies for the nation's armed forces and to guarantee supplies of bulk materials and other products so that the production of civilian drug necessities will be kept up.

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CHEMIST, J.A.I.C., A.B., M.S. (June 1941) Phi Beta Kappa, two years of college work in organic chemistry, qualitative, quantitative analysis, courses in qualitative organic analysis. Successful university research. Laboratory position desired. Please reply to box 51, THE CHEMIST.

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Assistant Technical and Scientific Aid, \$1,620 a year.

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Optional Branches: (1) Radio. (2) Explosives. (3) Chemistry. (4) Physics. (5) Metallurgy. (6) Fuels.

Unassembled examinations. Applications will be rated as soon as practicable after receipt at the United States

Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., until June 30, 1942. High School required and experience from one to four years, with substitution of college education year for year of experience. Defense training courses will be substituted for six months of experience. Application forms may be obtained from Board of United States Civil Service Examiners at any first or second class post office; from District Headquarters of Civil Service; or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.



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Appendix

- A. Symbols Commonly Used in Engineering Reports
- B. Conventions
- C. References

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